

SIR ROGER CASEMENT GUILTY; IS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, June 29.—Viscount Reading, lord chief justice of England with black cloth by tradition called a cap spread over his head, and his two assistants in scarlet gowns, likewise black-capped, pronounced the sentence of death for high treason on the Irishman, Sir Roger Casement, shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon, half an hour after the foreman of the jury in a shaking voice, gave the verdict of guilty. An appeal will be taken by Sir Roger.

Sir Roger addressed the court, reading his final statement with explanation that he wished it might reach a much larger audience than the one before him, and particularly the people of America from whom had come many messages of sympathy to him and whose own struggle for liberty, he said, always had been an inspiration to Irishmen.

Sir Roger's auditors, among whom were Viscount Bryce and many other prominent men and women, listened in deep silence, some moved to tears. The prisoner declared he did not regard trial by Englishmen in an English court as a trial by his peers to which he was entitled. He reviewed recent events in Ireland from the beginning of the formation of the Ulster volunteers, and said:

"We have seen the constitutional army refuse to obey the constitutional government and we were told the first duty of Irishmen was to enter more firmly. Small nations were to be the first consideration. I saw no reason why Ireland should shed any blood for any people but her own."

"If that is the reason, I am not ashamed to avow it here. If the unionists chose the road they thought would lead to the good side, I knew my road led to the dark side. Both of us proved right. So I am proud to stand here in a prisoner's dock, than to fill the place of my accusers. Self government is our right. It is no more a thing to be withheld from us or doled out to us than the right to life or light, to sunshine or spring flowers."

There were numerous striking sentences in Sir Roger's speech.

"There is an objection, possibly not good in law but surely good on moral grounds," he said, "against the application to me here of this old English statute, 365 years old, that seeks to deprive an Irishman today of his life and his honor, not for adhering to the king's enemies but for adhering to his own people."

"When this statute was published in 1351, what was the state of men's mind on the question of a far higher allegiance, that of man and his God to his kingdom? That law of that day did not permit him to forsake his church or deny his God save with his life. The heretic then had the same doom as the traitor. Today a man may forswear God and his heavenly realm without fear or penalty, all earlier statutes having gone the way of Nero's edicts against the Christians; but that constitutional phantom, the king, can still dig up from the dungeons and torture chambers of the dark ages a law that takes a man's life and limb for an exercise of his conscience."

"If true religion rests on love, it is equally true that loyalty rests on love. The law I am charged under has no percentage in love and claims that allegiance of today on the ignorance and blindness of the past. I am being tried, in truth, not by my peers of the living present, but by the fears of the dead past, not by the civilization of the twentieth century, but by the brutality of the fourteenth, not even by a statute framed in the language of the land that tried but edited in the language of an enemy land so antiquated is the law that must be sought today to slay an Irishman whose offense is that he puts Ireland first."

"Loyalty is a sentiment, not a law. It rests on love not on restraint. The government of Ireland by England rests on restraint not on law, and since it demands no love, it can evoke no loyalty."

Throwing aside his manuscript, Sir Roger said:

"My lords, I have done. Gentlemen of the jury, I wish to thank you for your verdict. I meant no reflection upon you when I said this was not a trial by my peers."

With a sweeping of his arm and with more feeling than he had shown before, Sir Roger cried:

"How would all men here feel—his voice broke—" how would you feel if an Englishman had landed in England and had been taken to Ireland, if that man had been placed before a jury in a community inflamed against him, believing him to be a criminal?"

Then the prisoner shook hands with a friend who was sitting below the dock while ushers placed the black clothes over the heads of the judges. The voice of the chief justice was firm, but his face was pale as he spoke the few words in pronouncing the sentence. He began:

"Roger David Casement, you have been found guilty by a jury of your peers, of high treason, the highest crime known to the law," and concluded by sentencing him to "be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

The prisoner, leaning on the iron railing of the dock, with his tall frame, black beard and flashing eyes, was easily the most distinguished figure in the court, except Viscount Reading. As the judge pronounced the sentence Casement smiled. Then a warder touched his arm and he withdrew behind the green curtain from what may be his last appearance before the public, which, during the trial, has regarded him without animosity, if not with some degree of sympathy.

Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, of counsel for Sir Roger, gave the following statement tonight to the Associated Press:

"The verdict, though regrettable to us, was not a surprise. We will take an immediate appeal to the criminal court of appeals and then to the house of lords, if necessary, because we feel that the point of law involving a statute 500 years old under which Sir Roger was tried never had been legally tested."

THREE DIE IN EXPLOSION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CLIFTON, Ariz., June 29.—Investigation was begun today into an explosion near Metcalf last night in which three Mexicans were killed and six injured while engaged on road extension work. F. E. Williams, a Metcalf contractor lost several fingers. Several dynamite charges had been placed. The men returned before the principal charge exploded.

AMERICANS COMING OUT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Virtually all Americans except those who have refused to leave, are out of Mexico. Dispatches today to the state and war departments reported the departure of more than 1,700 refugees.

TREVINO TO KEEP U. S. TROOPS OUT OF HIS LAND

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—The afternoon newspapers today published under large headlines stories to the effect that the evacuation of Mexican territory by American troops already had commenced and saying that these forces will soon reach the frontier, where they will be compelled to remain by the army of General Trevino who will refuse to allow them to re-occupy the territory relinquished.

Moving North

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 29.—The American expeditionary force has evacuated San Buena Ventura, just north of El Valle, which is 200 miles south of the border, and is pushing north, according to reports today to General Trevino. The former Villista, General Jesus M. Rios, who has been operating in southern Chihuahua, has surrendered with his men and arms, to Colonel Zúñiga, amnesty being granted the entire command, General Trevino announced.

Shortening Line

WASHINGTON, June 29.—General Pershing's reports to the war department have indicated for several days past that he was shortening his line somewhat in view of the possibility of hostilities. Officials here, however, are not kept informed regarding the details of troop movements in Mexico and do not know just how far north the expedition has moved its position. It was reiterated tonight that no new orders had been sent to General Pershing and that any northward movement of the American troops was without international significance.

U. S. TROOPS ROUT BRIDGE BANDITS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN ANTONIO, June 29.—Bandits attacked the bridge over the Medina river at MacDona, Tex., about twenty miles southwest of San Antonio tonight, according to a report received here. The bridge guard of United States soldiers routed their assailants, who fled in the darkness.

Two Americans were wounded and are being brought into the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston. One of the bandits was taken prisoner. The wounded men are expected to arrive early in the morning.

No further details of the encounter have been received at headquarters. No action had been taken at a late hour tonight by Sheriff John Tobin, to pursue the bandits and no troops were ordered to MacDona, which is on the Southern Pacific railway leading toward the border.

36 DEAD IN COLLISION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—Thirty-six persons have been killed and more than forty seriously injured in a collision between two trains at the railroad crossing of Tlalapantla, 47 miles north of Mexico City. One of the trains was running north from the capital and the other was coming south from Monte Alto. Gen. Cenobio Ochoa, commander of the Fourth Sonora division, has been killed in a collision between an automobile in which he was riding and a locomotive at Magdalena, Sonora.

TRAGEDY NEAR KINGMAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

KINGMAN, Ariz., June 29.—The dead bodies of Randolph Akler and wife and a miner whose name could not be learned, were found about 8 o'clock tonight by Woody Alger, a brother of the first named, in the bottom of a 100 foot shaft at the Alger mine, 62 miles southwest of Kingman. It is the belief that the two men were killed by premature explosion of dynamite charges and that the woman lost her life in an attempt to raise the men to the surface.

U. S. AIRMAN HURT IN VERDUN FIGHTING



William Shaw.

CHAOS REIGNS IN THE OIL FIELDS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

GALESTON, June 28.—Chaotic conditions reign in the oilfields district of Southern Mexico according to five refugees who arrived here today. Americans as well as the men and women of other nationalities are being robbed of all valuables and frequently insulted as they leave the country.

Between 500 and 600 troops under command of Col. Barranca are conducting a reign of terror in the district about Tuxpan, and the life of a foreigner is held very cheaply, the refugees declared.

The five refugees all declare they were robbed of their money and valuables before leaving Tuxpan.

The refugees are Augustus Dold, an oil superintendent and Dr. C. E. Marshall, who has maintained a dental office in Mexico and Clement Dean, his wife and daughter, Louise. The last three named are Barbadoes negroes, and subjects of Great Britain.

NEAR RIOT WHEN CAR MEN STRIKE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, June 29.—Tom Lea, mayor of El Paso, tonight ordered all saloons in El Paso closed until further orders as a result of a street disturbance growing out of a strike of carmen on the local street railway system. One hundred and nine of the 115 carmen in the city walked out today, asking higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

Throughout the day the company maintained a crippled service by impressing office and shopmen as motor-men and conductors. Tonight a crowd of strike sympathizers gathered on a downtown corner and pulled the trolleys of passing cars from the wires, finally attacking and beating a motor-man who had refused to strike. When a sergeant of the provost guard intervened they turned on him, beating him severely.

Mayor Lea and C. E. Kelley, a former mayor, rushed to the scene and urged the mob "in the name of common decency" to disperse. Two companies of infantry and a motorcycle patrol was ordered from Fort Bliss to assist the provost guard, the rioters finally going to their homes, and the nominal street car service being resumed.

BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, June 29.—The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railway system has decided upon a plan of death benefits for the beneficiaries of all employees in the service two or more years. It was announced today by E. P. Ripley, president.

Beginning July 1, the company will pay to the beneficiary of every employee dying in its service, a sum equal to five per cent of his last twelve months' salary multiplied by the number of continuous service, with a minimum payment of \$250, and a maximum payment of one year's salary, but not exceeding \$3,000.

The president stated that the plan would be tried out for two years but expressed hope that conditions may enable the company to continue it.

STILL WAITING FOR COMPLIANCE WITH DEMANDS

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this stage, whatever might be possible later.

The attitude of the government on this question, as officially outlined later, is that it is wholly out of the question that the United States has nothing to arbitrate. If General Carranza would withdraw his hostile orders, and then propose that an attempt be made to formulate through mediators an agreement of some sort for joint operations in protecting the border it might receive consideration. No plan would be acceptable to the United States, however, that in any way hampered its own efforts to guard the lives and property of its citizens.

The fight to pursue raiders into Mexico will be maintained and exercised without interruption and if the border can be properly protected only by temporary military occupation of Mexican territory adjacent to the line, that will be the course pursued.

It is understood that the Washington government would not under any circumstances, consent to a military status quo during a discussion of possible compromise measures. Officials indicated they had little hope that an agreement for co-operation could be arranged. The United States has declared officially its belief that General Carranza is unable to guarantee adequate protection that side of the line. It also has informed him it has reason to believe that the bandits have been encouraged and aided by his forces, in certain instances.

The temporary relaxation of tension here was indicated today by President Wilson's trip of Philadelphia to deliver an address. Mr. Wilson returned tonight and one of the first matters to receive his attention will be the national guard draft resolution adopted by congress.

Under the authority conferred, the president may apply the draft to guardsmen by proclamation at his discretion. When he will take that step has not been decided.

The war department had little definite information today as to the progress of the guardsmen toward the border although messengers announcing the departure of various units poured in from all sides. General Funston's headquarters now is the only place where accurate information is available as to when any substantial part of the state troops will arrive on the line.

There were no additional reports

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from General Pershing as to the Carranza fight. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, made public a copy of the statement submitted by Lem. Sullbury, interpreter for Captain Boyd and one of the prisoners turned over today at El Paso to the American military authorities. It lays the blame for the clash upon the Americans.

Final decision by Washington officials as to the responsibility for the fighting cannot be reached until a complete report from General Pershing is available. He is gathering from survivors all information they have as to what happened and will submit a full report to Secretary Baker, who will in turn transmit it to the state department for consideration.

It became known today that representations were forwarded to General Carranza several days ago in regard to the seizure by Mexican officials of a vast quantity of American property in Mexico, since the departure of many Americans from there. The protest was similar to those submitted later to Secretary Lansing by Mr. Arredondo in regard to the border embargo, alleged ill treatment of Mexicans in the United States, and other matters. No reply has come to the American representations and none has been made to Mr. Arredondo.

One of Mr. Arredondo's notes asked punishment of two soldiers and two civilians who were reported to have beaten a Mexican boy on a train near Hachita, N. M.

AUSTRIANS ARE LOSING HEAVILY ON BOTH FRONTS

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ficial statement today. The French machine gun and certain fire is declared to have devastated the attackers.

Russians Take Prisoners
PETROGRAD, June 29. (Via London)—Russian troops fighting in Volhynia and Galicia yesterday took prisoners 221 officers and 10,285 men, says the official statement issued today by the Russian war department. The statement says the Russians inflicted a great defeat on the Teutonic troops between the Dniester and Pruth rivers, capturing three lines of trenches.

Italian Advance Continues
ROME, June 29. (Via London)—The Italian advance continues on the Trentino front. The official report of today says that in the Arsa valley the Italians stormed Fort Mattassone and carried the ridge of Monte Trappola.

German Report
BERLIN, June 29. (Via London)—The fighting on the western front attained proportions of considerable violence at various points yesterday and last night, the war office announced today, but attacks of the British and French were repulsed everywhere.

Veritable Maelstrom
LONDON, June 29.—A Luitk dispatch to the Times, dated Tuesday,

describes the terrible fighting on the Russian front.

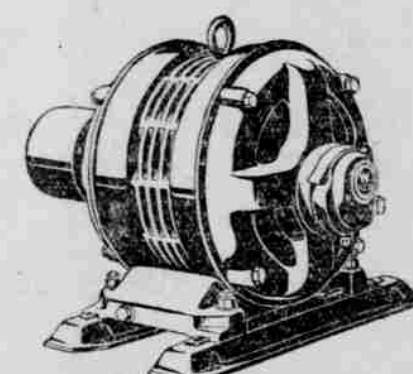
"This town," says the correspondent, "is a veritable maelstrom. Along the entire front the contending armies are locked in fierce and ceaseless struggle. No hour passes when there is not somewhere an attack or counter attack going forward with bitterness and ferocity. The troops coming from Germany are rendering the Russian advance difficult."

"The first installment of the Prussian guard is arriving at Kovel, and the German emperor himself is at that point."

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GLAD HAND EXCURSION TO PRESCOTT FRONTIER DAYS

Phoenix will extend the glad hand to the Mile High City on July 4. On the morning of that memorable day, the special train will leave this city at 7 a. m. ahead of the regular schedule, and will make fast time to the "roof."

Everybody will go up, and will wear the Phoenix Hats, carrying the sign of greeting, the clasped hands—two together, like two peas in a pod, Prescott and Phoenix.

Have you seen the hats? You never saw anything like them. They are like certain bull-dogs—so ugly they are handsome. They are designed to let Prescott and its myriad Frontier Days visitors know the capital city is for 'em. They are green as the fields and gold as the hills, and they are available to everybody for the small sum of 15 cents—one dime plus a nickel.

Special events that will interest Phoenix folks are scheduled for July 4 and 5.

A special rate for the round trip has been made; it is good for any day

up to the Fourth and returning, any day up to the tenth. Phoenixians are urged to make their going trip on the special excursion train, whether their stay is to be long or short. This will relieve pressure on the regular trains, which will be well enough crowded.

Those going by auto should be on hand to join the parade from the Prescott depot uptown, when the train pulls in at noon on Tuesday next. If you are going by motor, amass yourself a fun bonnet right away and help put Phoenix on the Frontier day map.

The excursion committee of the Chamber of Commerce extends a hearty welcome to all. They want to handle the occasion in such a way that the Tuesday sun will set at the "end of a perfect day." The committee consists of J. M. Attkin, W. L. Pinney, Harry A. Diehl, J. F. Barker, P. C. Gettins and H. R. Tritle, any one of whom will be glad to help excursionists get their bearings.

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